

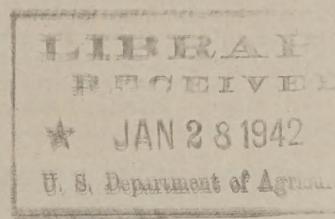
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62.00

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

a catalog of



The Amaryllis, Iris, Lily, Arum, Orchid, Billbergias and Other Families.

Articles: War Extra! A personal letter. How to Grow Amaryllis; Vitamin B, for Bulbs; Complete Culture Directions for All Listings.

SPRING 1942

CECIL HOUDYSHEL

1412 Third St.

La Verne, California



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WAR EXTRA

Dear Floral Friends:

It seems to me that a cross-section of the entire human race writes to me. It is a thin section, of course, a little under 20,000, for we are not "big business." Most of the letters are orders but many are letters of friendly interest in our enterprise. There are Lords and Ladies; noted persons and the forgotten man; Priests, Preachers and Peddlers; the world's richest men and the poverty-stricken; Authors, Bankers, Criminals (in Penitentiaries), Dairymen, Engineers—flower lovers, every one of them, all the way to Zoologists.

They are from every state, many nations and from all the continents. Flowers are of universal interest. One who grows and sells them becomes somewhat cosmopolitan.

This letter is inspired by such interests, first by a love of America and its freedoms; by a love for all mankind; by those things which are of common interest and universally recognized as important to human betterment, among which are the love for flowers.

Many of our recent letters have inquired with concern about our welfare on the Pacific Coast. Some appear to think we are on the front line, that California is in danger of bombing or even of invasion. That what happened to London could happen to Los Angeles.

London is only a short distance from Germany, the strongest military power in the world at the beginning of this war. Los Angeles is about 6,000 miles from Japan which has far less strength but certainly enough to make us exert our maximum effort. The battle front is over 5,000 miles from California and the few submarines off our coast have done but a little damage to coast shipping.

I am glad to reassure our friends that everything here is about the same as it is with you. Life, business and all affairs are as usual. We

have had a few blackouts for practice and so have interior cities.

A very few persons may be jittery, maybe you have a few, but California people are not afraid. We doubt if war has increased our risk to life or for personal and property damage by a percentage greater than ordinary accidents in the home or on the streets.

We in California are encouraged by the many tourists who are spending the winter here. We invite you to keep coming. We have given every thought and effort into making this the recreational center of America. You will enjoy our mild winter climate, our desert wild flowers and our winter gardens. There are more winter sports possible in our mountains than on your prairies.

It is as illogical to fear the threat of war's dangers in California as to fear our earthquakes. In over 30 years much fewer persons have lost their lives in earthquakes than in cyclones in an equal area. This reminds me of two incidents which I happen to know about.

In 1917, a tourist, his car filled with family and suitcases, was approaching Los Angeles on Foothill Boulevard. Near Fontana he stopped to ask a service station attendant if he was on the right highway. While sitting in his car awaiting a reply, the San Jacinto earthquake quaked. When, after a few seconds, it was over, a look of surprise on his face, he asked, "What was that?" "Oh, only one of our earthquakes." "Do you have many of them?" Probably because he was amused, the attendant replied, "Oh, we have them, now and then." Without waiting for the information about the way into Los



Angeles, the tourist shifted into low gear, turned his car and headed east. He disappeared at a little over the legal speed-limit.

Our local S. P. agent was the agent at Compton near Long Beach at the time of its earthquake in 1933. There were many minor tremors for several days following the main quake. About three days after the quake, and while there were still tremblings under foot a man rushed in and asked when the next train departed for Missouri. He said, "I am going to get away from here. Why you can feel the earth still trembling. I am afraid the whole state may blow up." The S. P. train would not depart for several hours. Then he asked about the Santa Fe and the Union Pacific. They were several hours later. He bought his ticket and the agent said, "Don't you know that cyclones cause far greater loss of life and property damage than our earthquakes? Are you not more afraid of a cyclone than of an earthquake?" The answer was, "Hell no, you can see a cyclone."

California is as safe as where you are in respect to the war. We invite you to come out and spend the rest of the winter. You will enjoy our winter climate and flowers.

America is one of the most peaceful nations. We love peace and hate war. But we have been forced into our present position and have no alternative.

We are also the strongest and the most united nation on earth. We can win the war. But it will not be easy.

It is not the business of civilians to formulate military plans and strategy, nor even to meddle with plans for production of war materials. We have great and good leaders. Let no one criticize or create distrust. There has been too much already. It is our business to follow our leaders. We are no longer Republicans and Democrats. We are Americans—all. We have but one interest—victory. If any politician tries to make political capital out of the war and its conduct, or hesitates in his duties to America in order to advance any personal ambitions, let him be consigned to eternal oblivion.

But this is our business, our own personal courage, our morale. Likewise the public morale is the business of every individual. The morale of the people is really one of the essential factors for our final and complete victory.

But it is something that cannot be created by legislative action nor by military decree. It can only be initiated and brought about by the will of the people.

This then is our part, to follow our leaders with a high courage and a firm purpose to win.

I believe that the American people possess this morale. I hope and believe that it is as great as that of the English. Their morale is the factor that has saved them. At Dunkirk, their armaments were left behind. When they arrived on English shores it was without even small arms. But they did not despair even when unarmed and helpless. The brave English! Then was Hitler's invasion opportunity.

Personally I believe that God helps us by inspiring our minds to the right decisions and to the right actions. But he did not inspire Hitler. America was inspired to help the British then by sending small arms. American people must retain their poise. A high morale is an essential factor. There are many things that we can do about it in order to cultivate our own morale and to strengthen that of others.

I need not discuss the importance of the church, schools, business and social life. There are those who will. All of truth is needed to make us free.

But the importance of gardens and flowers is my affair. I am glad that you already know their importance in your own personal life, the way that flowers give you poise, relax the tension of mind and body, renew the morale that even living, let alone war, requires. I need only to remind you.

The importance of flowers is universally conceded. Mohammed, more than thirteen centuries ago said, "If I had but one loaf of bread, I would sell half of it and buy a hyacinth to feed my soul."

Among our customers have been CCC camps, army barracks, hospitals, schools, penitentiaries, insane asylums, city parks, the Soviet Republic, etc.

All these institutions have found flowers useful. They will be more useful to America today than ever before.

We need especially to develop home life this year. Home surroundings should be made more attractive. Let us have more flowers in our gardens and in our windows than ever before. There will be fewer cars and fewer tires, and as a result more staying at home. Homes, where love and harmony prevail, where there are flowers, music, books and those things which feed the soul will be the sources of America's courage, our poise. Our morale will overcome any tendency to hysteria which weak characters sometimes develop.

In preparation for the demand, we have added many new bulbs to our stocks. Besides those added by purchase, we have released a lot of items that we were holding back for a greater increase in stock. They are needed now. We have omitted illustrations in order to give more complete culture advice.

We can all contribute to the war effort. We can train our minds into a quality of poise and of morale that will make us more fit for our personal efforts. We can make a greater effort to maintain a high level of health. The exercise in a garden and the vitamins of vegetables and fruits will help that. We can buy Defense Bonds to the limit of our ability. We can pay our taxes honestly and without grumbling or evasion. We can cooperate in every manner with national as well as local authorities. We will do all that.

There will be no unemployment because there is work for all, although adjustments will be necessary and some will suffer temporary inconvenience. There is something else to do even for automobile salesmen. Let us all work at our job—and I mean work. The man who likes work so well that he lies down and goes to sleep beside it must wake up. We must be alive. Our jobs are for America. They are more important than our wages.

Now about buying Bonds. They are the best investment in the world. If they are not good your gold, silver, currency, real estate or industrial investments are worthless. If State Socialism and the principle of the Right of Conquest win, America and Democracy are doomed.

In the meantime, let us hate no man or race or nation. Let that weakness belong to Germany and Japan. We must not be unjust to those races in America. One Japanese here died because of the shame he felt for Pearl Harbor. Little Tokyo in Los Angeles is loyal to America. They are buying Defense Bonds, making every effort to cooperate.

I am wishing that this year may bring us all a high courage, good health, and peace. The wish, too, is for America because "we all" are America.

Sincerely,

CECIL HOUDYSHEL

FLASH

A bulletin just received from the Department of Agriculture on the "Victory Garden" program says, in brief, "People will be cautioned against plowing up lawns, backyards and parks. We recognize the importance of encouraging home gardens, lawns, shrubs and flowers as a **"Morale Factor in Defense."**"

Terms and Instructions for Ordering

Read the following carefully. It will avoid delay or misunderstanding.

Sales Tax. California customers add 3% for state sales tax.

Order Early. Late planting results in less satisfaction with most bulbs.

Remit with order, by check or M. O. Currency or coins are acceptable but we are not responsible if lost. Stamps reluctantly accepted in small amounts but customer must add 6% to amount remitted.

C.O.D. Orders require more labor to fill. Cost you 25c up in P. O. fees. Avoid if possible. On the average we lose money on C.O.D. orders. Have a heart.

Postage prepaid on orders of \$1.00 or over. Under \$1.00, add 10c for postage and wrapping. Insurance 5c extra.

Prices given are for one bulb unless otherwise stated. A dozen costs ten times the price of one. Six bulbs are sold at the dozen rate. The 100 rate, if not given, is 70 times the cost of one, but no less than 100 will be sold at the 100 rate. For 50 bulbs apply the price of 4 dozen.

Wholesale. Dealers send for our Wholesale Bulletin. Use your business stationery or otherwise identify yourself as a bona fide dealer.

Garden Clubs, who pool their orders for collective buying in quantity, send for our Garden Club Bulletin. We give you wholesale prices and discounts on a "transportation prepaid" basis. This Garden Club Bulletin is available only to the official Purchasing Agent of actually organized Garden Clubs but not to individuals, even though Garden Club members.

Foreign orders. Postage is prepaid if no greater than to our 8th zone. Best to remit a little extra. If too much, we send extra bulbs.

Errors. Our packers make a few, not many. We want to correct them. Notify us at **once**, in case of shortage or error. **Unpack** your order as soon as received. Don't wait two weeks, then tell us the bulbs were mouldy.

Substitution. If out of a variety, we usually substitute one as near like it as possible, as good or better and of equal or greater value. If you do not approve this, say, "no substitution."

Guarantee. Our bulbs are true to name and healthy. We do not however accept any responsibility for their performance since we cannot control the conditions of their growth. If, in your opinion, our bulbs are not up to our specifications, please notify us at once when you receive them. But do not return them until we explain. One of our customers this year returned Dwarf Callas because they were small.

Culture directions are not sent with bulbs as all necessary information is given in this catalog.

Catalogs. Spring Catalog is mailed Jan. 15. Fall Catalog, Aug. 15. Iris Price List, sent on request only, at any time. If no orders are received for two years, names are dropped from our mailing list.

Our catalogs are inexpensive. Naturally the customer pays for his own catalog and for those who do not buy. We make ours as inexpensive as possible, thus adding little to the cost of selling. What we save in space required for pictures, fancy type, order sheet, etc., can be used for more complete instructions in the growing of bulbs. Forty-three years of growing blubs, over twenty-five as commercial growers, (not merely selling them, but actually growing them) should make our culture advice valuable.

Correspondence. Your letters and reports on growing afford us much pleasure and profit. One person could not answer all. We ask you to understand that this is the reason we do not reply individually if it can be avoided. Many ask questions that the catalog answers. Read our Personal Letter.

BULBS Wanted

We are always glad to buy or exchange for desirable bulbs for our own use. We also represent on this coast certain Holland firms who have American Branches. These worthy and honored firms are cut off from their Holland farms

by the war and must depend on their American farms and American growers. They need bulbs, large and small.

Those who love flowers owe a debt of eternal gratitude to Dutch growers and breeders. To the Dutch and English we are almost wholly indebted for modern Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Amaryllis and other improved types. Let us help them. They will pay a fair jobbers price. Write and tell me what you have.

We want especially, Dutch and Roman Hyacinths, all colors. Named varieties preferred. King Alfred Daffodils. Many others. What have you?

General Culture Directions

The best all around soil for bulbs is a rich sandy loam. Only a few, including Bearded Iris, prefer heavier soil. But all will do well in heavy soil that has been made friable by the addition of much humus. Iris do well in sandy soils that have been improved by accumulations of humus.

Thus the most important factor of soils is the humus content. On our "Rancho De Las Flores" we compost all weeds, leaves and small branches. We include the garbage but omit potato and root vegetable peelings that might be nematode infected. Also omit Devil Grass and perennial roots of noxious weeds. The La Verne Street Dept. brings us the leafy street sweepings.

Mix this with manure, at least a little, to enrich it and to hasten the bacterial action of decay.

Spade in deeply much compost and include if convenient, well-rotted manure. Do not use fresh manure except six months before planting bulbs. Soil and humus should be well-mixed and preparation of beds well in advance of planting is an advantage. This very thorough preparation of soil is advisable for garden soils of poor quality and an advantage on the best soils but even without the additions suggested bulbs do well in most soils.

Fertilizers. Adding strong fertilizers just before planting bulbs or seeds is popular but dangerous. In the average case more harm than good results. One would not give a day-old infant a working man's meal of ham and eggs or a boiled dinner, a slice of pie and two cups of strong coffee. The strong fertilizer, either manure or chemical, burns off the new roots of sprouting seeds and bulbs and they die. Again I say use only a proper amount of very old manure in preparation of beds and additional amounts in small quantity can be applied as a mulch to growing plants.

Commercial Fertilizers must be used with care and only in the proper manner. Risk attends their use by the inexperienced. We do not attempt to tell you how except that we use a small handful of Superphosphate to about 10 ft. of row of Gladiolus. It is the proper fertilizer to use for acid loving plants. We have found Vigoro, correctly used, very useful for Amaryllis and other heavy feeders. It is better to try out fertilizers on one or a few plants before applying them to all.

Consult all References available. We use Bailey's Cyclopedia of Horticulture. 3 Vol., over 3600 pages. It is in most city libraries. Send us your order. Price \$15.00, postpaid.

We commend the following garden magazines. Sunset Magazine, San Francisco. The Flower Grower, Albany, N. Y. Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine section, "Home." For sale by news stands and publishers. We are not agents. There are many more valuable garden magazines. Those interested in Amaryllis should read Herbertia, mentioned under **American Amaryllis Society** in this catalog.

Acid and Alkaline Soils

Most plants thrive in a wide variety of soils and are not too particular about the soil pH. Such plants are widely distributed and include our most common ornamental and economic plants and especially weeds. But some of our most important plants are very exacting in their requirements.

The pH of the soil (or any substance) is measured in units thus, pH 5.5. It refers to the relative acidity or alkalinity and this depends on the concentration

of the hydrogen ions. The scale runs 1 to 14. pH 7 is neutral. Below that the acidity increases as the pH decreases. Above pH 7 the scale indicates increasing alkalinity.

Most semi-aquatic plants and shade loving plants do best in a mildly acid soil. This will include most plants that grow in woods or bogs.

Among bulbs the following do much better in mildly acid soils, around pH 6 and some possibly like more acidity. Gladiolus, Vallota, Callas, Caladiums, Arums, Lilies, Haemanthus, Nerines, etc. Those requiring neutral to mildly alkaline soils are Iris, Hippeastrums, Daffodils, etc.

The acidity of a soil may be increased by the incorporation of any form of vegetable matter. The most acid is imported peat, leaf mould and tan bark. In fertilizers. Superphosphate, Aluminum sulphate and sulphur are acid.

Lime, gypsum, ground shell, manure with ammonia odor and most commercial nitrogenous fertilizers are alkaline.

It is often important to know the pH of your soil. Anyone can determine it and no knowledge of chemistry is necessary. For \$1.00 we will mail you a Soiltex outfit with materials needed and complete simple directions.

Vitamin B1 has been proven a useful stimulant for bulbs. In transplanting, soak the roots of bulbs or any plants in a solution and the plant does not even wilt. We have done this with Hippeastrums in bloom and the flower was uninjured, lasted for days and ripened seed. Use it on growing plants for better plants and bloom. Our prices reduced, 200 Tablets for \$1.00. 100 for 60c, 50 for 35c, 25 for 20c.

Directions for use on plants in garden or in pots. For the first application dissolve one tablet in 2 gal. water. For succeeding waterings use one tablet in 4 gal. water, once a week. One can use these tablets as strong as one tablet to a gallon for infrequent applications. When transplanting shrubs, bulbs or any plants, dissolve 5 tablets or even more in 1 gal. water and soak roots 15 to 30 min. Pour solution around the plant when set. **Warning:** Do not soak dormant bulbs with vit. B1 solution. It rots them. It should not be applied to bulbs when planted until abundant roots are formed. These directions apply only to the tablets we send out. They may be quite wrong for any other kind.

Bulbs for Southern Gardens. Our bulbs are all grown in the field or in lath houses in the semi-tropical climate of Southern California. Hence they are all ideal for outdoor planting in the south where temperatures are equally mild. Very many are hardy in the north. In our culture directions we state how far north a variety may be expected to be hardy. They are equally adapted to growing in pots.

Bulbs for Pots

We especially recommend the following for planting in pots at the present time: Amaryllis, (Hippeastrum) hybrids; Clivia; Haemanthus multiflorus; Sprekelia formosissima; Colored Callas, Pink, Yellow and Spotted Leaf; The Black Calla, Arum palaestinum; Moraea polystachya; Billbergias; Commelinia coelestis; Large bulbs of Anemone and Ranunculus; Tuberous Rooted Begonias; Oxalis, we have a few left of winter growing type, badly sprouted but they will grow and flower if planted at once. Our selection, 3 for 10c.

Potting Directions. Be sure drainage is perfect, by placing broken crock over hole and over that fine gravel or coarse sand. Soil should be loose and rich and so pervious that water passes thru easily and does not become sodden. Combine sand, garden loam and humus to get a right soil texture. A little well-decayed manure may be added. For acid loving plants, peat may be used for humus. Most bulbs like a little bone-meal.

When potted the bulb may be well watered to settle earth around and start the roots. But for most bulbs, much water before roots form is a disadvantage and many will rot. Best to keep only slightly moist until growth starts then gradually increase. Pot bulbs early to give time for full root development before they flower. Too much heat and moisture may rot dormant bulbs before they form roots.

Arrangement of This Catalog

Please note that we group our bulbs into the Families to which they belong rather than arranging them alphabetically. Knowing the relationship of a bulb is an advantage that all will approve, but it adds a little difficulty in finding a bulb if you do not know its plant family. This catalog is worth study for the information it contains.

THE AMARYLLIS FAMILY—Amaryllidaceae

This family includes the bulbs from Agapanthus and includes The Alliae.

The American Amaryllis Society is an association of those thruout the world who grow Amaryllids as an interesting and intellectual hobby. An annual book "Herbertia" of about 250 pages is sent to each member. Therein is discussed the best culture methods; descriptions of new species; notes on Amaryllids in their habitat; reports on experiments in crossing, in culture, propagation, etc. Herbertia is the essential book of reference on Amaryllids. Beautifully illustrated. I invite you to send me \$2.00 for membership. You will receive volume 8 of Herbertia for 1941 as soon as published, probably within 60 days.

Bulb lovers who specialize in the Amaryllis Family would enjoy having the complete set of 8 vols. of Herbertia. Price \$23.00, postpaid. Several issues will soon be out of print and never again available.

The Fall Amaryllis Show, an annual event, is sponsored by the American Amaryllis Society and held in connection with the Los Angeles Co. Fair. See our Fall Catalog for announcement and dates.

How to Grow Amaryllis. This discussion includes not only the genus Hippeastrum, which recently botanists have changed to the old popular name of Amaryllis, but will also include the entire family of Amaryllids. The name, "Amaryllis" has been bandied around by botanists from Linnaeus to Herbert and later. At times the name has been applied to species of Crinums, Lycoris, Nerines, Zephyranthes and many others.

Changes made by recent writers evidently are scientifically correct but inconvenient to amateurs. We must gradually accustom ourselves to the name Callicore rosea in place of Amaryllis belladonna. We must learn also that the bulb known in America as Nerine sarniensis, or Guernsey Lily, always was an error. The correct name is Lycoris radiata, or Red Spider Lily. N. sarniensis is quite a different bulb, tho the flowers have a casual resemblance.

It is customary, but wrong, to order winter growing Amaryllids in the fall. They should be moved as soon as dormant. Living roots should not dry off. This type grows all winter. Most of them become dormant about late June, but a few before that. Exact time varies with the season. We are usually ready to deliver the bulbs in June to July. They should be ordered now. We will send as soon as ready and if planted at once your results will far exceed those obtained by fall planting.

Included in this group are Amaryllis belladonna, Haemanthus coccineus, Hippeastrum advenum, Leucojum, Lycoris, Nerine, (except N. flifolia which can be moved anytime) and Sternbergia. Order now and receive them at exactly the best time.

Hardiness. All Amaryllids listed are hardy outdoors in the far south. Amaryllis, Amarcrinums, Agapanthus, Crinums, Hippeastrums, Habranthus, Hymenocallis, Lycoris, Sprekelia, Sternbergia and Zephyranthes are hardy along Atlantic coast to N. Carolina. Inland most of them are grown successfully with protection at Washington and Philadelphia, Arkansas and even in southern Missouri and southern Kansas. There are, no doubt, other milder locations where they could be grown. Where the location is on the borderline, they should be planted more deep and in protected location like the south side of a house, a wall or evergreen tree. They are helped by a mulch of leaves or by a mound of tree branches. Hippeastrums can scarcely be wintered in the garden where temperatures go much below 20°, unless planted deeper than the frost penetrates.

The following are quite winter hardy in the north. *Crinum longifolia*, *Lycoris squamigera*, *L. incarnata* and *Leucojum aestivum*. Only a little less hardy are *Crinums moorei*, *Cecil Houdyshel* and *Powellii* as well as *Amarcrinum*. In milder sections, with deep planting and protections they should succeed.

Sun exposure and water. Most Amaryllids like plenty of water when growing. When dormant they should receive little. When starting recently potted bulbs, water little until growth appears. The following do well in full sun or a little shade. *Lycoris*, most *Crinums*, *Amaryllis belladonna*, *Nerine*, *Hymenocallis*, *Leucojum*, *Elisena*, *Pancratium*, *Zephyranthes* and *Sprekelia*.

Give 25% to 40% shade to *Hippeastrums*, more than that to *Agapanthus* and *Vallota*. Full shade or almost but with plenty of light to *Haemanthus* (except *coccineus* which should have full sun) and *Clivia*. *Polianthes*, (tuberoses), most *Alliums*, *Milla* and *Bessera* should have full sun. If *Crinum* foliage burns, give it more shade. *C. Moorei*, *Virginia Lee* and *Gordon Wayne* require almost full shade.

Most Amaryllids prefer rich sandy loam soil and are gross feeders. Slight but frequent additions of manure should be added as a top mulch, when in full growth. Most of them may use even fresh manure if growing vigorously but use caution. On poor or worn out soil few do well except *Hippeastrum equestre* which grows vigorously but fails to flower except in thin sandy soil.

So many customers request special information about *Hippeastrum* (*Amaryllis*) hybrids that we give special instructions. Pot the bulb at once when received in rich sandy loam soil. Pot may be 2 or 3 times diameter of bulb. If you order early, living roots will be attached to bulb. This is an advantage. Set bulb half above surface in pots (or just covered in garden). Spread out the roots. Firm the soil. Water once. It should drain well. Temperature of room should not be too cold or too hot. Pot should not be in much light at first but when flower bud is up above the bulb give it gradually more light, until finally it is placed in full sun in window, as winter sun is not too strong. The bulb should not be watered a second time until the bud is well developed. Then increase gradually. Too much is bad. When pot is well filled with roots, and it should be when they are in flower, they need plenty of water. Liquid manure is very good, but if roots have developed very slowly, recently potted bulbs may receive much injury. For best growth of bulb remove faded flowers and prevent seed production. Keep the bulbs growing until late fall. Remember, luxuriant growth after flowering and until late fall is necessary to form the flower buds. Then about Nov., or earlier if leaves become yellowish, gradually reduce water. The pots should be nearly dry until a new bud appears. If dormant early the bud sometimes appears in Dec. but it is more usually from Jan. to March. The bulbs need about 10 weeks rest.

Clivias are usually grown in pots even in south tho we grow in the garden under shade of trees (but not deciduous) where only a few spots of sun can touch them and in a lath house with laths spaced about $\frac{1}{2}$ " apart.

The pot should be 8" to 12" for large plants. Use good rich friable soil with leaf mould added. Drainage must be perfect. Water well when potted but do not over-water later. They use plenty when well-established. They do not like hot rooms, and must not be in the sun, nor in a dark poorly-ventilated corner.

The following may be grown by the "Gladiolus method," that is in the garden, then dug and stored dry over winter. *Ismene* and other *Hymenocallis*, *Crinums*, *Cooperia*, *Elisena*, *Zephyranthes*, *Bessera* and *Milla*.

Agapanthus, *Crinums* and *Amarcrinum*, may be grown in a very large pot, bucket or tub outside and wintered in a frost-free, light basement or cellar. The *Agapanthus* should not dry off enough to cause loss of leaves. The others may be quite dry. Growing large clumps of *Agapanthus* in tubs is a favorite method in cold climates. Additional culture information is given if necessary in the listing of species.

Agapanthus umbellatus. Blue Lily of the Nile. The name means "Love Flower." Many deep blue flowers in a large umbel, on 24" stem. The large

plants form very attractive clumps with a strap-like foliage. Our variety is an especially fine one, with deep blue flowers. 50c.

A. umbellatus, sky blue variety. 60c ea.

A. umbellatus, var. *mooreanus minor*. A deciduous dwarf variety particularly adapted to pot culture. Dark blue flowers on a 2' slender scape. Store pots nearly dry over winter. 35c. Three for \$1.00.

Alstromeria. Alstromerias are very showy plants with long slender stems. As a cut flower they last a long time, are very beautiful and are distinctly different from the more common flowers. The individual flowers much resemble a highly colored small orchid. The flowers are in a large umbel on a long stem.

Culture. They should have about 50% shade. The soil should be a rich sandy loam with good drainage and a great deal of humus. This may be had from old rotted screened manure or leaf mould. Plant the cluster of tubers with the crown 2" under the soil surface.

They must have an abundance of water at all times when growing and a good drainage. They are hardy as far north as Washington, D. C., and we have them reported hardy in a well protected situation, with winter mulch, in New Jersey and Ohio. In the north they can be planted in the spring. Carefully lift in the fall and store in dry peat or sand, and keep very cool. They also may be grown in large pots. Please order early, as it is hard to hold them back in this warm climate.

Alstromeria auratiaca flava. Bright yellow flowers. A strong grower and blooms a long time. Flowers fine for cutting. 30c. Per doz., \$2.50. Per 100, \$15.00. Delivery, Jan. to March.

Amarcrinum Howardii. A cross between *Crinum moorei* and *Amaryllis belladonna*. A delicate pure sweet pink color. Increases wonderfully fast and blooms in all seasons, even midwinter here. \$1.00 ea. Extra large, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Amaryllis belladonna. Botanists have recently changed its name to *Callicore rosea*. We must get accustomed to this new name. It has many common names—Surprise Lily, Naked Lady Lily, or better Lady Godiva Lily are descriptive of the fact that the flower stem shoots up, bursts into full bloom in only a few days—and is unclothed by any leaves. The soft pink flowers in large umbels are of exquisite beauty and spicy, intriguing fragrance. Valuable for cutting. They should be grown everywhere in the south and on this coast up to Vancouver. A few succeed with them as pot plants, others do not, but a flower the first season is well worth the cost of a bulb. Larger bulbs are more sure to bloom.

A. belladonna major. Earliest, pure pink. 25c. Larger, 35c. Jumbo size, 50c. Doz. \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00.

A. belladonna minor. White throat. Later flowering. 50c.

A. belladonna, var. *Ethel*. This name is not intended to be permanent. We grew the seedling nearly 10 years ago, named it, and later decided it was too much like others to justify the name. It may be one of the scarce varieties from Europe or Australia. We will use this name only until identified. It is like *minor* in size, time of flowering, etc., but the color is a dark rose with white throat which turns rose. Very beautiful. \$2.50 ea.

Anigozanthos flavidus. Kangaroo Paws. Dark green foliage resembling that of *Iris stylosa*. Evergreen. The many-branched panicles carry small yellow inconspicuous flowers. Plant is odd and decorative but more interesting to collectors. Formerly placed in *Amaryllis* Family but recent botanists consider this incorrect. \$1.00 ea.

Bravoa geminiflora. Mexican Twin Flower. Plant and bulb resemble Tuberose and is related. Twenty or more coral red flowers are "twinned" on a 20" stem. Very nice in arrangements requiring delicacy. Culture like Tuberoses. 40c. Top size, 50c.

Chlidanthus fragrans. One of the finest bulbs of the *Amaryllis* family and costs little. Deep rich golden yellow flowers. Entrancing, spicy fragrance. Three or four flowers in an umbel on a 10" scape. Plant 3" deep, in full sun.

In the north grow in pots or in garden by Gladiolus method, but store in clumps with earth left on. 15c. Top size, 25c.

Clivia. syn. *Imantophyllum*. Altho easy to grow and to flower by the amateur, they will always be classed with the aristocrats of flowering bulbs, because the flowers easily place them there. Also they increase so slowly by division that the chief method must be thru the freely-produced seeds. But a Clivia requires at least five years and usually seven, to flower from seed. This time involves expense. They can never become very cheap. Clivias have evergreen, strap-like foliage somewhat resembling that of Hippeastrums. The flowers are produced in umbels of 10 to 25, in rich and exquisite tones of orange, in March and April. When not in flower the deep rich green foliage and later the red fruits are most ornamental.

Prices. We formerly sold *Clivia miniata hybrids* for \$5.00 each. Because we had a very large stock, many thousands, we reduced the price to about one-half. On account of the war, they could no longer be obtained from Europe and our sales the past season have been so large that our stock will not permit us to hold this price reduction. But the advance in price will not be made until the fall of 1942. This spring you can still buy at about one-half of the original price. But if you want a Clivia buy it this spring.

Clivia miniata hybrids. These are very hardy and easily grown. They have the lovely wide-open flowers of *miniata*, but in several color tones. The species *miniata* has but one color from which it does not vary. The hybrids in some cases closely resemble that color. Others are lighter, in fact a few approach white. Many are darker in color. The majority have very soft orange toned pink flowers of great beauty. Prices. Large plants, \$2.50 ea. The best way to buy a Clivia is when budded. Otherwise there is a possibility that moving it at this time may prevent flowering. We will send this size, budded, about March for \$3.00. Jumbo sized plants for \$3.00 or in bud for \$3.50. Order the budded plants very early, before March if possible, to be sure of getting one.

C. miniata. This is the species and is exceptionally fine and quite easy to grow. The color is a soft yellow-orange. Price \$2.00 each. In bud, \$2.50. They are early, some are flowering now so order early for a budded plant.

C. Zimmerman hybrids. These are the best type of *Miniata hybrids*. This strain consistently wins first prize in flower shows with its larger flowers in a wide variety of color. Large plants, \$5.00. Larger size, more sure to flower, \$7.50 ea. Not supplied in budded plants.

C. nobilis hybrids. They have darker flowers ranging from apricot orange to red-orange. The leaves are wide and blunt at apex. \$10 each. In bud, \$12.50.

Cooperia pedunculata. Texas Rain Lily. Closely related to Zephyranthes, and may be handled same way. Hardy except in coldest sections. Probably hardy in the north if planted 6" deep and well mulched. Or dig and store.

The large bulbs have a long neck and should be planted 4" deep in south. Dry climate natives. If occasionally allowed to go on dry side then well soaked, a profusion of most lovely white flowers will follow. 15c ea.

Crinum. A most widely distributed genus, some species being native to every continent, probably because the bulbs or large fleshy seed have been distributed by floods and ocean currents. Altho tropical and semi-tropical, some species are hardy to Ohio. Crinums are most attractive plants for their foliage alone but adding to that the freely produced, fragrant and lovely flowers they become indispensable objects for southern gardens among the trees and shrubs for tropical landscape effects.

Crinum amabile. One of the most beautiful species. Very large plant. The flowers are crimson purple, freely produced and most deliciously scented. Very rare. Should have rich moist soil and be moved to new place about every four years. Small \$4.00. Large \$5.00. Extra large bulbs, weighing several pounds, \$7.50.

Crinum americanum. The species is native to southeastern U. S. where it is found in several varieties. Some are found in swamps and do not do well in dry climates. This variety came here long ago and does well. The lovely white flowers are tinted pink and have long narrow petals. If freely watered it blooms

abundantly. Bulb is small and increases in a peculiar way by underground stolons and quite rapidly makes a large clump. 75c each.

C. campanulatum. Belongs to "Milk and Wine Lily" type. Markings are bright rose red in a center stripe thru the white petals. \$2.

C. Cecil Houdyshel. The standard of hybrid Crinums for all qualities considered. Altho the same cross as C. Powellii it grows much larger—taller, longer leaves, more robust and many more flowers. Huge bulbs up to 8" diameter. It is almost ever-blooming, often producing up to 7 stalks in one year. No other Crinum can equal its profusion of flowers which are attractive deep rose. So great has been the demand for this bulb that we are sold out of all except some jumbo bulbs, weighing several pounds. Price \$3.50.

C. Ellen Bousanquet. A gorgeous new hybrid. Very deep wine red of glowing intensity. Vigorous, increases rapidly. Small bulbs, 75c. Medium, blooming size, \$1.00. Large, \$1.50.

C. erubescens. One of the best of the "Milk and Wine" type. Flowers white with red-purple stripe, making a striking effect. 50c. \$4.50 per doz.

C. Gordon Wayne. Our 1938 introduction. A seedling of Virginia Lee and thus the first third generation hybrid Crinum ever raised. Flowers large pure white, in late summer. Like Virginia Lee and its seed parent C. moorei, it has been reported that Gordon Wayne does not do so well in Florida. The cause may be wrong culture or a soil condition. Here in California they are sturdy, thrifty growers, increase rapidly and bloom profusely. Virginia Lee and Gordon Wayne set seed profusely and are the only Crinum hybrids that do. They should have nearly full shade, deep rich well-drained soil. Price \$4.00.

C. H. J. Elwes. A clear rich pink of unusual color tone for Crinums, and most lovely. \$2.50.

C. kirkii. One of the best species. White with red band thru center placing it in the "Milk and Wine" type. The large umbels have many flowers open at a time up to 10 or more. This with the great beauty of the flowers make a group of them in bloom a never-to-be-forgotten sight. 75c. Per doz. \$7.

C. longifolia alba. (Syn. Capense alba) White lily-shaped flowers. This is the hardiest species, surviving the winters with protection if planted deep, as far north as Ohio. Better than rosea. 50c. \$4.00 per doz.

C. longifolia rosea. Pink flowered form. 60c.

C. Louis Bousanquet. Very free flowering thru an unusually long season. Pink flowers on a very tall erect peduncle. \$1.00.

C. moorei. Large pink, bell-shaped flowers in the fall, freely produced. The long neck of the bulb surmounted by rotated broad leaves give the plant great decorative value. Requires shade. Nearly as hardy as longifolia. 50c.

C. powelli alba. Extra fine pure white. One of the most valuable and beautiful Crinums. 50c. Per doz., \$4. 25 large bulbs, f. o. b. La Verne, \$7.00.

C. Virginia Lee. Our 1934 introduction. Many sold at \$10 each. Hybrid of two hybrids, Cecil Houdyshel X J. C. Harvey, the first Crinum so produced. The flowers are large, pink with a white throat. More attractive than C. moorei. Must be grown in shade. They become dormant in mid-summer and grow vigorously in cool weather. Price, \$2.00.

Cyrtanthus are closely related to Zephyranthes. Bulbs and plants are about the same size but the flowers are long and tubular. Their most vigorous growth and flowering is in the winter, tho a few flowers are produced thru a large part of the year. They may become semi-dormant in mid-summer when hot but should not be dried off much. They like rich soil and respond to barnyard fertilizer.

The winter flowering habit make Cyrtanthus very desirable in southern gardens and for growing in pots in the north. Useful for cut flowers.

Cyrtanthus augustifolius. Orange red flowers. 50c.

C. lutescens. Bright yellow tubular flowers. 35c.

C. mackenni. Clear ivory white flowers on a larger plant. 35c.

Elisena longipetala. Rare Peruvian amaryllid. Bulb and plant much like Ismene (Hymenocallis calathina), and culture the same. The flowers are much

prettier, being pure white with long petals. It may be grown in the north easily, like Ismene, by the Gladiolus method. \$6.00 each. Top size, \$7.50.

Haemanthus. Very rare amaryllids, altho of relatively easy culture and having the qualities of beauty and individuality that should commend them and encourage you to try them. Soil should be made acid by adding peat or leaf mold.

H. coccineus. Blood Lily. The rather flat bulb sends up an attractive red-mottled flower scape in August to September, topped by an umbel of many small, closely spaced, red flowers, 4" across. There may be 50 or more flowers in an umbel. Later two or three wide leaves appear. The leaves die in the spring. The bulbs should then receive no water until August. Plant where water can be withheld. Easily grown outside in the south in full sun, sandy soil. In the north grow in pots. Delivery of dormant bulbs in June. Plant at once and save roots. \$1.00. Extra large bulbs, \$1.50.

H. multiflorus. Exceedingly rare and of rich exotic beauty. An umbel of its red flowers may exceed a foot in diameter from a large well established bulb. It is reported to sell for \$25 each when in bloom in N. Y. flower shops. The plant is entirely different in appearance from the preceding species, having a stem-like neck when in growth, many very attractive leaves and flowers in spring before foliage appears. It is recommended to grow in pots everywhere. Place in cool shade of a tree. Soil composed largely of oakleaf mould and sandy loam from beneath oak trees is ideal potting soil. Water very little until growth begins, then increase until plentifully at near mature growth. Easy to grow if kept free of mealy bug and Narcissus fly. Delivery about March. Prices \$5.00. Our largest bulbs, \$6.50.

H. sp. We believe this is **H. Lindenii**, but not sure. The leaves are about 10" long and nearly or quite evergreen. The umbel, appearing in late summer to fall, contains about 100 small scarlet flowers, followed by fruits that turn red and are very ornamental. Altho this species lacks the gorgeous beauty of multiflorus and Katherinae, it is very attractive in foliage, flower and fruit and is very unusual. It thrives under variable and even unfavorable conditions. Price \$3.50 ea.

Hemerocallis. Day Lily. Well-known and popular perennials. Recently botanists have taken them from the Liliaceae and placed them under Amaryllidaceae. **Culture.** Hardy everywhere. They prefer a rich moist loam and partial shade. Please order very early, before March 1 for real success.

H. calypso. Large, fragrant lemon yellow flowers in July and Aug. 3½' tall. Night flowering. 25c.

H. Crown Prince. Color like Mikado. Smaller plant. \$1.00.

H. fulva. Orange flower in July-August. 25c.

H. kwanso. The double fulva. Orange. 15c.

H. Margaret Perry. Brilliant orange-scarlet. 4'. July-Aug. 35c.

H. Mikado. Orange with large mahogany red spot in each petal. 3'. June-July. 75c.

H. Radiant. Rich orange. \$1.00.

H. Soudan. Clear lemon yellow. Broad petals with wavy margin. 3'. July. \$1.00.

H. Vesta. Deep orange with gold sheen. June-July. 50c.

H. vulcan. Large flower of darkest maroon red. Rare. \$3.00.

Hippeastrum or Amaryllis. These have always been popularly called Amaryllis but many have used the botanical name Hippeastrum. Recent botanical authorities have rearranged the nomenclature. Amaryllis belladonna is now Callicore rosea and Hippeastrums are now Amaryllis, in both popular and scientific language. After this spring we shall list these according to the latest nomenclature.

Amaryllis have always been the most popular bulbs for pot growing. The large, wide-open flowers are in vivid tones of red, scarlet, pink and almost white. They are cheerful colors for winter flowers in the house. A window of Amaryllis and its near relative Sprekelia formosissima will cheer the family on a dreary Feb. or March day. The first hybrid, Johnsoni, is still one of the

best because of its great attractiveness, easy culture and rapid increase. It is not uncommon to see hundreds in one garden in the south.

But the hybrids that have been produced in the last 40 years far surpass the earlier ones. The introduction of new species and their use in breeding have resulted in the production of many new color tones and a vast improvement in the form and texture of the flower. The petals are broader and more rounded. The better ones show little or no green in the throat and many are pure self colors.

Some breeders have somewhat overlooked quality in an effort to produce huge flowers. We have seen flowers 12" in diameter and some have claimed 16" flowers. But in all our observations these huge flowers have floppy, twisted petals that are narrow and pointed. Our own preference is for types having more perfect form, smooth texture, rounded petals and little or no green in the throat. These are usually about 6" to 8" diameter.

Our "Select" strain includes the best of Howard and Smith, our own and any others we consider top quality.

Most of the so-called white Amaryllis have a little color. It is better that they should, if one wants a hardy, easily grown Amaryllis as the pure white, altho very lovely, are difficult to grow and increase. They are only good for pot culture and we have lost every one planted in the field. Hence we offer only "Near White."

No Amaryllis are truly everblooming. The Diener Everblooming Strain probably shows more out of season flowers but they require a massed planting to show flowers all the time. But massed plantings of other strains often do that.

Hippeastrum Hybrids. Assorted colors. These are selected from a variety of sources. No poor flowers. 50c ea. \$5.00 per doz. Extra large bulbs, 75c ea. We recommend the Select Strain as superior.

H. Near White Hybrids. Some have very light pink markings, others heavier but none heavily marked. They give the general effect of a white flower. This is a very vigorous strain unlike the pure white. Rich spicy fragrance. Rather later in blooming. 75c ea. \$7.50 per doz.

H. Hybrids, Select Strain. This lot is composed of the best of the Howard and Smith and other American and European breeders. We consider this the best commercial strain now available. The petals are nicely rounded, in a perfectly moulded flower. The colors are refined and in countless tones from white backgrounds with light markings to various tones of pink, rose, red and scarlet. The flowers are large, sometimes 8" or more in diameter. We offer these in the following color classes. **Assorted Colors; White backgrounds**, from nearly white to medium markings; **Red Shades**, many are pure self colors; **Scarlet**, in many variations and tones. Be sure to order as H. hybrid, Select Strain. Assorted colors, White Background, Red or Scarlet. Price, all colors, 75c ea. 3 for \$2.00. (N. B. If you prefer, you may have only Howard and Smith strain.)

H. Diener's Hybrids. These are Diener's latest improved hybrids, posthumous, grown from seed of his own crossing and selection. Diener worked for largest flowers and the everblooming habit. He claimed some as large as 16" diameter. They are the largest and the most profuse bloomers, tho we personally consider them too large. The stock of these posthumous bulbs is very small. No color selections possible. Large bulbs, price \$1.50 ea.

H. ambiguum. Has a tall scape with an umbel of 5 to 7 flowers, pure white with lines of pink. Very sweet fragrance. Rare. These Costa Rican natives were brought to California before 1875. \$3.50 ea.

H. equestre. A vigorous species producing lovely salmon pink flowers. Should be grown in thin sandy soil as it never has bloomed for us in our rich, heavy soil. Not having seen a flower on this in the many years we have grown it, we give no guarantee except for vigorous bulbs. 25c ea.

H. Java. A new hybrid by W. E. Rice. Originator's description. Purple (between magenta and fuchsia purple), with a white throat. \$6.00 ea.

H. johnsonii. This old hybrid is the one most often seen in southern gardens and is a favorite for potting. The rich deep red flowers, with broad contrasting white band thru the center of each petal, stand out in the garden.

It is one of the hardiest, easiest to grow and most rapid in increase. 40c.
Extra large, 50c. Jumbo bulbs, 60c.

H. Lady Helen. Another new hybrid by W. E. Rice. Originator's description. Capsicum red, self colored (by R. H. S. color chart). \$6.00.

H. McCann's Double. A few extra petals on an Amaryllis flower is not unusual. But a large-flowered Amaryllis, easy to grow, and with flower as double as a rose, often 25 petals, is sensational. Color scarlet red. Price \$2.00. Extra large bulbs, \$2.50.

H. Sibyl Houdyshel. Pure white with a narrow pink line on border, flushed and lined pink in throat. Very fragrant. Sturdy grower and propagator. Luther Burbank origination. One of oldest American originations and as a distinct variety is rare and costly. But there are some in our Select Strain, White Backgrounds (for 75c), that are larger and better in form. Price \$6.00. No small bulbs are for sale. No wholesale discount.

The following group belongs to the sub-genus Habranthus and are sometimes listed as Habranthus advenus, robustus, etc.

H. advenum. Ox-blood Lily. This is a fall bloomer and winter grower. Small dark red flowers in an umbel of 7 or 8. Very hardy and will stand at least 12° below freezing. Probably safe to plant quite far up toward north. Plant 6" deep, full sun. Delivery of bulbs in June when dormant. It should be planted in every garden in the south and middle-south. On the coasts, north to Vancouver and N. Carolina. 20c and 25c ea. \$2.00 and \$2.50 per doz.

H. brachyandrum. Rare. Has a single-flowered umbel. Bright, deep, lavender pink. The species seems close to H. robustum. S., \$1.00. L., \$1.50.

H. robustum. Sometimes, in error, listed as a Zephyranthes. Has one large lilac pink flower. 15c.

H. texanum. This name may not be correctly determined as we have two types. One has broader foliage and the flowers and shape of bulb differ slightly. Small plant with yellow flowers in the fall. State whether you want the broad or narrow leafed type. Both for 45c. Price each 25c.

Hymenocallis. This genus includes the Spider Lilies and Ismene. The Ismene is deservedly one of our most popular bulbs but few know that new improved forms and hybrids have been produced. The almost ethereal beauty and the fragrance of **Spider Lilies** is known by few.

Culture. Hymenocallis are hardy in southern gardens where temperatures do not go lower than perhaps 15° above. Some will endure zero or colder but not the strictly tropical sorts. All do exceedingly well in pots or tubs. Both Spider Lilies and Ismene in the north may be grown outside in the summer and dug and stored in winter, the Gladiolus method. Glads themselves are tropical and no more suited for the north than these. The Ismene is even grown commercially in the north. Plant Ismenes 4" deep, 6" apart. Smaller species not so deep.

Hymenocallis calathina. The Ismene or Peruvian Daffodil. Large white flowers, veined green with a daffodil-like cup. Very fragrant. Large, 25c. M. 15c.

H. calathina, "Advance." 2' tall. Larger, whiter and more flowers. \$1.00 each. This and the next three varieties are rare Ismene Hybrids.

H. festalis. H. calathina X Elisena longipetala hybrid. A more graceful form and pure white. Exquisite. \$2.00.

H. festalis Triumph. A further improvement. \$2.50.

H. Sulphur Queen. H. calathina X amancae. A yellow Ismene. \$2.00.

H. Galvestoniensis. Texas Spider Lily. Probably hardy as far north as Tennessee or farther, if planted as deep as 6" to 10". Said to be a dainty, graceful flower in its habitat, but not the equal of the two following tropical species. Moves easily but establishes itself slowly. 25c.

H. species No. 1. A small Spider Lily easy to grow in the south. In the north it is grown by the Gladiolus method. Blooms more freely after large clumps are made. Plant close. Bulbs bloom easily in pots. 10c.

H. species No. 2. One of the best tropical species. Flowers large in a many flowered umbel. Fragrant and very beautiful. Will endure temp. of 20°,

probably lower. Blooms well in pots or tubs. Can be dug and stored in north. 50c.

Leucojum aestivum. Quite hardy in north. Blooms early, often before snow is gone. Dainty white flowers, each petal tipped with a green dot. 10c. Per doz., 50c.

Lycoris. Fall blooming Amaryllid. Hardy well up into middle south. Radiata and aurea do not lose their foliage at 20°, and might stand lower without injury. L. squamigera and L. incarnata are quite hardy in the north.

L. aurea. Golden Spider Lily. Very rare and one of nature's most gorgeous flowers. Deep gold. Plant about 4" deep. Prefer sandy soil. \$2.00.

L. incarnata. Flesh colored flowers with reddish markings. \$2.50.

L. radiata. Red Spider Lily. This is one of the south's very best bulbs. A bed of them in bloom will catch and hold the attention in any competition by other flowers. Large umbels on 12" stems of the most vividly coral red flowers with long, undulated and reflexed petals and very long stamens. One of easiest bulbs to grow. Hardy to North Carolina. 15c. Seven for \$1.00.

L. squamigera. The famous hardy Amaryllis Halli. The flower umbel without foliage resembles Amaryllis belladonna. Color, lilac to pink. Plant 4" deep and mulch in the north. Every northern garden should have them. \$1.00 ea. \$10.00 per doz.

Nerine. One of the most beautiful of the Amaryllids but few know them. There are, or were good stocks in Europe, but very few in America. They are autumn flowering, beginning here with N. filifolia and N. c. fothergillii in Sept. to Oct. N. Bowdenii in Oct. to Dec. Today, Jan. 1, our N. rosea crispa are showing flower stems. All our species, except one, proved hardy here when we had two weeks of temperatures down to 20° and ice 1" thick. With deeper planting and in a protected place they would probably survive 16°. N. filifolia is the most tender and probably 22° or 24° would be its limit.

Nerines like a sandy loam containing much leaf mold. We add peat as they prefer an acid soil. We plant in full sun. The bulbs become dormant about June and should receive no water until August.

They are ideal pot bulbs. Three bulbs may be planted in a 5" pot and remain undisturbed for 5 years. They resent being disturbed and if roots are lost they seldom flower the first year. They bloom and grow better when pot-bound.

Give plenty of water when growing and occasionally liquid manure. Get the best possible growth. When tops begin to yellow gradually reduce water. When dormant, they should remain in the full sun but receive no water.

Nerine Bowdenii. About 10 or more large rose pink flowers in an umbel 9" across on a 15"-18" stem or scape. One of the most choice and very easy to grow. \$1.00. Extra large bulbs, \$1.50. Ready now.

N. curvifolia, var. *fothergillii*. The flowers are large and bright deep red in color. Very rare in America. \$1.50. June delivery.

N. filifolia. The smallest Nerine. Evergreen foliage with dainty pink flowers. Moved any time of year. They must be crowded to flower well and as many as a dozen may be planted in a 5" pot. They increase very rapidly and hence a low price is possible. Three for 35c. \$1.00 per doz.

N. rosea crispa. A hybrid with flowers resembling N. filifolia but in a larger umbel on a scape 15" or more tall. 30c. Largest size, 50c. June delivery.

Pancratium maritimum. Very fragrant white flowers, in shape like an Ismene but pure snow white. Culture simple. Plant them 4" deep and watch them grow. Hardy in middle south. 15c.

Polianthes tuberosa. Tuberoses. Entrancing fragrance! Don't buy intense or perfume. Grow tuberoses and perfume your house and all the neighborhood. The beautiful spikes are favorites for cutting. We have a large stock and are reducing the price in order to sell all to our retail customers. They need not be dug every year in the south.

Polianthes tuberosa, var. **Double Pearl**. The favorite variety. A perfect spike of double waxy white flowers. 6c ea. 50c doz. 26 for \$1.00. \$3.50 per 100.

P. tuberosa, var. **Mexican Everblooming**. Exquisite single flowers in a looser spike. Less formal and many think it more graceful. 6c ea. 50c doz. 26 for \$1.00. \$3.50 per 100.

P. tuberosa, var. **Mexican Everblooming, Foliage Variegated**. Fully described by name. 6c ea. 50c doz. \$3.50 per 100.

P. tuberosa, assorted varieties. Blooming sizes, field run. 45c doz. 30 for \$1.00. \$2.50 per 100.

(N.B. Our 100 rate may be so low that it takes all the profit to ship prepaid to distant points. We shall have to adjust this a little in size of bulbs sent. But all will be good, blooming size bulbs. If you say, "Ship by express, charges collect," we can give you a better deal, including extra count.)

Sprekelia formosissima. **Jacobean Lily**. The Orchid-shaped Amaryllis. The gorgeous red flowers have long narrow petals. The three lowest rolled together to enclose the stamens and style and reflexed. This gives a somewhat orchid-like form. Flowers in spring later than Hippeastrums. Fine in pots. Recently we discovered a type that is new to us and we do not find it described or listed elsewhere. It is evergreen. The flowers are about twice as large as the ordinary type and a better color. Our field shows a good crop of flowers in late spring and a few flowers all the time, even in winter. It looks like Burbank's Hybrid **Martinique** which I have seen and which was thought to be lost. Price, S. 35c. M. 50c. Extra large, 75c.

Stenomesson variegatum. Summer growing. Strap shaped leaves, more narrow than Amaryllis. Glaucous green. The flowers, in umbels, are often pendulous. We have not seen the flowers, hence accurate description not possible, but they are either red, golden or tawny. Said to be very unusual and attractive. Our plants easily survived 20° but our cold wet winters prevent ours from flowering, as authorities recommend bulbs in pots to be kept very dry over winter and above 45°. Recommended only to specialists and collectors. \$7.50 ea.

Sternbergia lutea. A small, yellow flowering, winter growing Amaryllid, often called "Fall Crocus." Culture like others of this type. Plant 3" deep. Delivery in June. They should be planted in July or early August. 15c ea. Extra fine top size bulbs, 25c ea.

Tulbaghia violacea. A close relative of Agapanthus, but small enough for 5" pot. Flowers are mauve to Chinese violet in an umbel on 24" stems. Begins soon after planting and blooms almost continuously thru the year—winter and summer. 35c.

Vallota purpurea. Blood red flowers, resembling those of a Clivia, in an umbel in late summer to early fall. Does very well in pots. Must have abundance of moisture when growing and when semi-dormant in winter only a little. Soil 1/3 rich loam, 1/3 sand, 1/3 leaf mould or peat, mildly acid. Then add a liberal amount of fine rotted manure. Small, cheap, dry bulbs have little value. We dig them only as ordered and ship with living roots attached. Even with this you will probably have no flowers until next year. Price \$2.00. Our largest bulbs for \$2.50.

Zephyranthes. **Fairy Lilies**. The smallest and daintiest Amaryllids, 6" to a foot tall. Wonderful bedding or border plants. Free bloomers thru a long season. In the north they may be dug and stored though no doubt they would winter safely in milder sections if well mulched, or they may be grown in pots. They like acid soil, abundant moisture. Acidity can be increased by adding peat or leaf mould.

Zephyranthes ajax. Yellow flowered hybrid. 15c.

Z. candida. Best pure white. Rapid multiplier and easy. Blooms from mid-summer on. Evergreen. 5c ea. 35c doz. 50 small bulbs for \$1.00.

Z. citrina. Best yellow species. Rare. 20c.

Z. grandiflora. Incorrectly listed usually as carinata or rosea. Largest Zephyranthes. Pink. 10c. ea.

Z. rosea. The smallest Zephyranthes. Very dainty pure pink flowers. This is the true rosea. 10c.

The Alliae. This group is now placed in the Amaryllis family. The fol-

lowing should be given full sun. Sandy loam is preferred. Do not add too much leaf mould and no peat as very acid soil is not so good. Plant in spring about 2½" deep. The species Allium are onions.

Allium Schoenoprasum. True Chives. Lovely little plants. Lavender flowers. Use for edging the flower or herb garden. Delicious in salads. 10c. 4 for 25c.

A. senescens. Ornamental onion. Flat leaves. Dense globular umbel of pretty lilac flowers. 10c.

A. sp. Known only as Japanese Garlic. It is very ornamental and leaves are delicious in salads. Plants, 25c.

Bessera elegans. Dainty flowers, orange red outside, cream with orange stripe inside and blue stamens, in an umber on 18" stems. Blooms freely, July to October. Lovely in flower arrangements. Resembles the burst of a rocket. In north dig and store over winter (Gladiolus method). 30c.

Brodiaea uniflora (Triteleia). Low plants with porcelain blue flowers. Lovely in pots in north, or edgings in garden in south. Winter grower, so must be ordered at once. Special. 4 for 10c. Per doz. 20c. Per 100, \$1.50.

Milla biflora. Waxy, white flowers with apple green stripe on outside of petals, in an umbel on a 15" stem. Free flowering, July to October. The fragrant flowers cut well. Plant early. "Gladiolus method" in the north. 15c.

IRIS FAMILY. Iridaceae.

The Iris is the type plant of this family which includes the Gladiolus and those which follow here as well as many others listed in our Fall Catalog.

Tall Bearded Iris can be moved at any time. We list them in our Iris Price List. If interested please ask for it. We offer here only one Extra Special.

Iris Golden Cataract. Pure deep golden yellow. It belongs to the "Fall Blooming" type, but is more than that as ours show flowers in the field more than 9 mo. out of 12. It is the most profuse blooming Iris. This trait combined with its color makes it most desirable. Price 75c. Two for \$1.15. Three for \$1.50.

Gladiolus

In order to avoid damage by thrips to their flowers, gladiolus should be planted early. In the north this means as soon as the ground can be worked and there is no more danger of its freezing to the depth of planted bulbs.

In California, southern Arizona to southern Texas, where winters are mild they may be planted between November 15 and March 1. There is usually no difference in the time of blooming between bulbs planted Nov. 15 or Mar. 1. They bloom together. An exception is noted when there is warm growing weather for Glads which are not winter growers.

There is time yet to plant Glads in the south and in central to northern California and in coastal regions the limit may be extended to April 1.

Some of our Texas customers like to plant before Nov. 15. But it is not the best practice. The bulbs are better off in storage than in the ground.

To avoid damage to flowers by thrips, three measures are effective. Use all three. Plant within dates mentioned. Plant treated bulbs. Irrigate by overhead sprinkling. We sprinkle ours 30 minutes every evening.

Treatment. Mix 4 teaspoonfuls of Lysol in one gal. of water. Or use a large bottle of Lysol to about 40 gal. of water. Soak the bulbs in this solution for 5 hours. The solution may be used several times but discard it when one week old. This solution does not injure bulbs or delay their starting. In fact it hastens formation of roots. Other solutions usually retard growth. It kills thrips and disease bacteria.

Plant Glads 4" deep and twice their diameter apart. A double row may be planted in a furrow. Small bulbs and bulblets 2" or 3" deep.

Glads need mildly acid soil. Strongly alkaline soils are unsuitable for Glads, producing poor flowers and poor bulbs. Therefore the soil should contain much humus. We like to mulch the rows with peat or leaf mould. On alkaline soils it helps to use a handful of sulphur to 5 ft. in the bottom of furrows. Mix with the soil.

As for most plants a rich sandy loam is best. If a program of soil-building by use of manure and other humus has been followed your soil is ideal. The only fertilizer we recommend is Superphosphate. When plants are 6" high, growth healthy and weather mild to warm one can apply at side of row about a handful to 8 or 10 ft. of row. This is the total amount on both sides of row. Experiment on a few first. Wait a week. If too strong, tips of leaves turn yellow or brown.

All bulbs, including Glads, should have the same good culture after flowering as before, in order to produce good bulbs for the following season.

Please remember our terms. Look up again the way to find dozen and hundred rate if not given. Also note what is said under "Instructions for ordering"; about Substitution and about Sales Tax. Californians must pay their own Sales Tax. We cannot pay your taxes.

As elsewhere in this catalog the following abbreviations are used. L., large; M., medium; S., small.

We grow over 50 varieties of the best glads available at reasonable prices. As many varieties were sold out in the fall, this spring list is shortened. However, all colors and types are available.

Albatross. Very large pure white. Tall. L. 6c. Per 100, \$3.50.

Annie Laurie. Ruffled rose pink. L. 5c. M. 3c.

Bagdad. Fine large, tall, smoky old-rose. L. 5c. Doz. 50c. 100 for \$2.00. M. 30c doz. Per 100, \$1.00. S. 15c. doz. Per 100, 80c.

Betty Co-Ed. Soft creamy pink, almost a "Baby Glad" in size but graceful spikes for cutting. It makes small bulbs. M. 35c doz. \$1.75 per 100. S. 20c doz. \$1.00 per 100.

Betty Nuthall. Early, orange pink, yellow throat. L. 5c doz. 50c per 100, \$2.25. M. 25c doz. Per 100, \$1.25. S. 15c doz. Per 100, 85c.

Bill Sowden. Rich deep red. Very large and extra fine. L. 5c. Per 100, \$3.00.

Com. Koehl. Immense, glowing scarlet. L. 6c. Per 100, \$4.00.

Dr. F. E. Bennett. Flame red. One of best and easiest to grow. Favorite for cutting. L. 5c. Per 100, \$2.50. M. 25c doz. Per 100, \$1.35.

Dr. Moody. Early large lavender pink. Better and brighter than Minuet. L. 5c. Per 100, \$3.50.

Golden Dream. The favorite tall deep yellow. L. 5c. Per 100, \$3.00.

La Paloma. Very early, bittersweet orange. Vivid color. L. 5c. Per 100, \$3.00. M. 25c. Per 100, \$1.25.

Los Angeles. Orange, tinted pink. One bulb produces more flower spikes than any other. Best winter grower. Such a rampant grower that it should be planted not closer than 6" for large bulbs. Also give more water for best flowers. L. 5c. 50c doz. Per 100, \$2.25. M. 20c doz. 100 for \$1.00. S. 15c doz. 75c per 100. Small sizes bloom beautifully.

Minuet. The favorite lavender. L. 5c. Per 100, \$2.50.

Pelegrina. Deep violet blue. Early, strong grower. L. 5c. Doz. 50c. Per 100, \$2.25. M. 30c doz. Per 100, \$1.25. S. 25c doz. Per 100, \$1.00.

Picardy. The most popular Glad. for the garden or for cutting. Tall, extra large, shrimp pink. L. 5c. Doz. 50c. Per 100, \$2.00. M. 25c doz. Per 100, \$1.00. S. 15c doz. Per 100, 75c.

Radiant Orange. Our largest and best true orange. A combination of yellow orange, salmon orange, bittersweet orange and grenadine red. L. 6c.

Red Lory. Scarlet red with rhodamine purple throat. A fine red. L. 6c. Per 100, \$3.50.

Souvenir. Pure deep yellow Prim. The small flowers on wiry stems are graceful, extra fine for bouquets. L. 5c. \$2.50 per 100.

Wasaga. A lovely apricot. L. 5c. Per 100, \$2.50.

Mixed. Sizes, 1, 2 and 3, 1" to 1½" diam. 45c doz. \$2.00 per 100.

No Bulblets are for sale this spring.

Other Irids

Moraea polystachya. The African representative of the Iris. They have a

multitude of lavender flowers resembling gay butterflies on branching wiry stems. Flower a few weeks from planting. This species can be stored until late winter and therefore can be planted as late as Mar. 1 in the north. But plant as early as possible. They can be started in pots or they will do quite well as pot plants and bloom profusely. In the south plant at once. L. 10c. \$1.00 doz. \$7.50 per 100. S. 60c doz.

Marica gracilis. Walking Iris or Apostle Plant. Beautiful 2" flowers of white and blue with yellow and brown marking in center. The flowers are followed by a small plant. The leaf-like stem bends over and the plant takes root, thus walking away from the mother plant. Requires half shade and plenty of water. 50c.

Marica grandiflora coerulea. Collected in Costa Rica. Probably should be M. coerulea, var. grandiflora. Leaves 2 or 3 ft. tall. Large flower, lavender and white. Half shade, abundant moisture. Very rare. Maricas are hardy only in the far south. Price, \$7.50.

Tigridia pavonia hybrids. Large, vividly colored flowers on 18" stems. They are produced freely for three months or more. We plant in sandy soil, half shade and they must be watered often after rains cease. A fine large Rose, or Assorted Colors. 20c ea. \$1.50 per doz. Smaller bulbs, assorted colors only, \$1.00 doz.

LILY FAMILY. Liliaceae

Many call any bulbous flower a Lily, which is incorrect. Callas are not Lilies, and do not even belong to the Lily Family. They are properly listed under the Arum Family. The following are true members of the Liliaceae.

Lilium. This genus includes the true Lilies. Nearly all should be planted before Jan. 1. But a few stand storage well if properly packed and may be planted in late winter or very early in spring. But plant at the very earliest date possible. None are likely to be available after Mar. 1.

Plant 4" to 6" deep, depending on size of bulbs and your climate. Deep sandy loam is best and must have peat or leaf mould to make the soil acid. Must have good under drainage and a pocket containing a handful of sand under each bulb, with sand around sides and above it is very helpful. The ideal situation is among shrubs or plants that shade the ground and permit Lily tops to have the sun. Plant bulbs as soon as received.

Lilium harrisii. Bermuda Easter Lily. Purest white Lily, most refined in form. Do well in the garden in the south. Order before Mar. 1 only. S. 15c.

L. Regale. The hardiest and most useful garden lily. Once planted it becomes better, taller, more stems and more flowers every year. Very large white flowers with creamy throat. Orchid tints on back of petals. L. 6" bulbs, 35c.

Gloriosa rothschildiana. The climbing Lily. Deserve their name, Glory Lily. Not many even of the true Lilies are as gorgeous. Flowers very similar in form to Lillums. Vividly colored, red with yellow markings, later turning deeper pure red. Height 4' or more.

Plant Jan. to March in S. Calif. and in mild climates. In the north they may be started in a pot and shifted when warm. Or they may be grown in a large pot and started early in a warm room. We have planted successfully later but early is better. Gloriosas do not succeed well in heavy soil. They must have well drained porous, sandy or sandy loam soil. If you do not have it, excavate to a depth of 1 1/2' or 2' and fill in with proper soil. They are acid loving and must have plenty of leaf mould or peat added. The stems should have a support to which the plant will cling by the tendrils at apex of each leaf. Plant about 4" deep, 6" apart, horizontal position. Good blooming size tubers, 50c ea., 6 for \$2.50. Large, extra large and jumbo tubers make larger plants and more flowers. Price 75c, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Order at once.

G. superba. The plant grows to a much greater height, sometimes climbing 10 ft. or more. Thus more flowers are produced. Flowers are smaller and lighter in color, less striking. The tubers are slow to start and sometimes may not appear until the following year, tho that will not happen often if planted early under correct conditions. We have only large tubers for \$1.50 ea.

Scilla hyacinthoides. One of the finest Scillas. The raceme of blue flowers is often over 2 ft. tall. Bulbs are excellent keepers and we have a few that can be planted in later winter in pots or garden. 25c.

Galtonia candicans. Summer Hyacinths. 4' scape with many white bell shaped flowers. For landscape use in background or for cut flowers. Bulbs delivered in late fall (when dormant) to early spring. Hardy if quite well protected and mulched the storage may be better. 10c ea. \$1.00 doz. Super Jumbo bulbs, 20c ea.

Veltheimia viridifolia. Neither a picture nor words can accurately portray the beauty of this plant. For foliage alone it is superior. The vivid green leaves are wavy margined and form a nice rosette. In pots, or in the garden in So. Calif. and other mild climates, it is in bloom by Dec. 15 and continues for about three months as large bulbs send up two or more spikes. The tubular, drooping flowers are densely placed on a long raceme. The color is a deep rosy or purplish pink of ineffable tones not found in any other flowers.

Culture is very easy. It prefers a sandy soil to which peat or leaf mould has been added. In pots the drainage should be perfect.

We have succeeded in holding over a few bulbs in larger size at 75c to \$1.00. They will flower about early spring. These must be ordered before February 15.

OXALIS FAMILY. Oxalidaceae

There are two types, winter growing and summer growing Oxalis. We list several winter growers in our Fall Catalog. The following are summer growing:

Oxalis Deppei. Four large leaflets. Deep rose pink flowers on a tall stem. A fine species. 4 for 15c. 35c doz. Extra large, 5c ea.

O. lasiandra. The prettiest summer Oxalis. Tall plant with 7-10 leaflets. Rosy carmine flowers. 5c ea. 6 for 25c. Jumbo bulbs, 10c.

O. sp. not known. The name we bought this under was "Shamrock" but we doubt if this is the true Shamrock as there are only three leaflets. The flowers are white, tinted lavender. 4 for 10c. 25c doz.

Winter Growing Oxalis. We have a few that are much sprouted but will grow and flower. Bermuda Butter Cup, Grand Duchess, Cavender and Hirta. 3 bulbs for 10c. Order before February 15 only.

ARUM FAMILY. Araceae

This Family includes Calla Lillies or Zantedeschias, Arums, etc.

Culture. White Callas should be started in the fall, hence not listed here. Zantedeschias or Colored Callas, may be potted (in the north or south) any time between Dec. 15 and Mar. 1. See Potting Directions on earlier page. They may be planted in the garden in the north as soon as danger of freezing passes. Light frost will not hurt if a mulch of leaves be given.

In the south Colored Callas may usually be planted from late Jan. until Apr. 1, but early planting is advised as late planted bulbs may not flower.

Plant in the garden 2" or 3" deep. A little shade is best. Soil must be acid. Use peat or leaf mould liberally and increase soil acidity by sprinkling sulphur over bulbs before covering.

Do not water potted bulbs much until started. Keep potted plants in a cool room in full sun. When growing, Callas require much water, constantly.

Zantedeschia albo-maculata. Spotted leaf calla. White flower, purple throat. Spear shaped spotted leaves are very attractive. S. 10c. Good blooming size 20c. Jumbo, 25c. per doz. \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Z. elliotiana. Pure deep yellow calla. Most beautiful of all. We are sold out of small bulbs but can supply a limited number of extra large bulbs at 25c and 35c ea.

Z. rehmanni. Genuine calla flowers of rose pink. Plant 12" tall. 50c, 75c and \$1.00 ea. The 50c size is not as sure to bloom as the larger.

Amorphophallus rivieri. Sacred Lily of India. 3 ft. tall with rich tropical foliage which should be seen in every tropical garden. Flowers nearly 3 ft. long, calla shaped, rich chocolate, dotted red. Bad odor at first. Only large

bulbs bloom. Plant in at least half shade, 4" deep. They are easy to grow in the north, as they do not require a long season. Dig and store bulbs over winter. In mild climates where only a light crust of soil freezes they need not be dug. They are rather gorgeous and unusual. Small bulbs, 25c. M. 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Large, \$1.25 and \$1.50. These large bulbs usually sell for at least twice this price.

Arum palaestinum. Black Calla or Solomon's Lily. Foliage and flower like callas. Really black. Plant 4" deep. Flowers about Feb. in pots or in the garden in the south. No bad odor. Best in half shade. We usually list these in the fall only but this year we saved a limited number. They should be planted very soon. Special. Small, blooming size, 20c. M. 35c. L. 50c. Jumbo bulbs, 75c. Order before Feb. 15 if possible.

Dracunculus vulgaris. Gorgeous tropical foliage with large black-purple flowers with carrion odor when first opened. Hardy in north if planted 8" to 12" deep and mulched. 25c. Top size, 50c.

Sauromatum venosum. Odd tropical foliage, and the most unusual flower, with a spathe 16" long, 1" wide, yellow with purple-black spots. Spathe lies on the ground hence the common name, **Lizard Lily**. Dry bulbs will bloom out of ground. Disagreeable odor. Need shade, plenty water. Large plants suggest tropical jungle. Hardy. S. 25c. Largest blooming size, \$1.50 ea. Order early, or they will have bloomed.

ORCHID FAMILY. Orchidaceae

Last year we offered a list of native Orchids. These did not succeed so well for me here and I hesitate to recommend them for a hot, dry climate. Some of our customers however, reported success. I have tried to find other terrestrial orchids than the following but those offered by growers are at a price which would limit their sale too much. The following are easy to grow and low in price.

Bletilla hyacintha. Attractive plaited leaves. Small amethyst-purple, typically orchid-shaped flowers in a 15" raceme. Very nice for cutting and for a corsage. Give half shade and best soil is sandy loam into which is spaded 4" to 6" of leaf mould. Add peat also if possible. These are not available after Mar. 1. Better to plant at once. 35c. Quite large bulbs, 50c.

B. hyacintha alba. A white flowering form. 75c.

Epidendrum O'Brienianum. These are the rankest growing among Orchids. The inflorescence, usually terminal consists of a dense raceme of deep scarlet-red flowers. Plant in a warm place in full sun. Add plenty of peat and leaf mould to a sandy soil. Water freely in the dry season. Good sized cutting with roots, \$1.00. Small cuttings, 50c and 75c ea. Large clumps, \$5.00 to \$10.00.

THE PINEAPPLE FAMILY. Bromeliaceae

The Bromeliaceae. Bromeliads or The Pineapple Family are not bulbs but they do interest us. They have a rich tropical beauty both in foliage and flower. They are quite tender but are very easy in pots in the north. Here they require shade but in the house they should have some sun. Give little water in winter but much in summer.

Billbergias are the most exciting of the family. Since they are epiphytes they prefer to be rooted in peat, sphagnum or leaf mould but do perfectly in a loose sandy soil containing much leaf mould. The most perfect setting is in the cup formed by the axil of a dead leaf of the ornamental Date Palm. Fill this space with the mould abundantly furnished by the tree. Sprinkle often. Plants offered are single offsets.

Billbergia amoena. The showiest of all. From spring to early fall it sends up occasional spikes that have brilliant orange bracts with green flowers tipped dark blue. \$1.50.

B. distachia hybrid. The stiff leaves are variegated and richly colored. The flower scape has vivid red bracts. \$1.00.

Billbergia nutans. Green foliage with exquisite flower spikes in the spring, showing pink, green and blue. 50c. If ordered early we can furnish these with buds for 85c ea.

B. rubro-cyanea. The stiff leaves are large and erect, richly colored gray green, dark green and with white spots. There is a vivid red flower scape in the spring if well established. \$1.00.

B. zebrina. Rare Pineapple Lily. Beautifully barred and spotted leaves. When about 2 ft. tall it sends out an enormous, pendant flower spike of beautiful cerise pink bracts and chartreuse green flowers. \$1.50.

Miscellaneous Bulbs

Anemones and Ranunculus. (Ranunculaceae). The culture is the same. Plant about 2" deep and 4" to 5" apart. Soil should contain leaf mould or well-decayed fine manure. In So. Calif. in the interior they can be planted until about Mar. 1. But earlier is better as they do not like the hot weather. On the coast they may be planted later. Around San Francisco Bay or in cool beach regions they may be planted at any time of year.

Anemones. Assorted colors. The mixture contains all colors except yellow. These are the best bulbs, and the best strain of flowers we have seen. The standard size for outside bedding is size No. 3. Price 15c doz. 100 for \$1.00. 500 for \$4.00. 1000 for \$7.50.

Ranunculus. Assorted colors. There are no blue Ranunculus. This double flowering strain produces double flowers in a great variety of shapes. There will be few single flowers if you give them rich soil and correct culture. Size No. 3, 15c doz. \$1.00 per 100. 500 for \$4.00. \$7.50 per 1000. Size No. 4 will do well under favorable conditions and culture producing excellent flowers. Price 50c per 100.

Anemones and Ranunculus. Large No. 1 bulbs for pots. 10c ea., 50c doz.

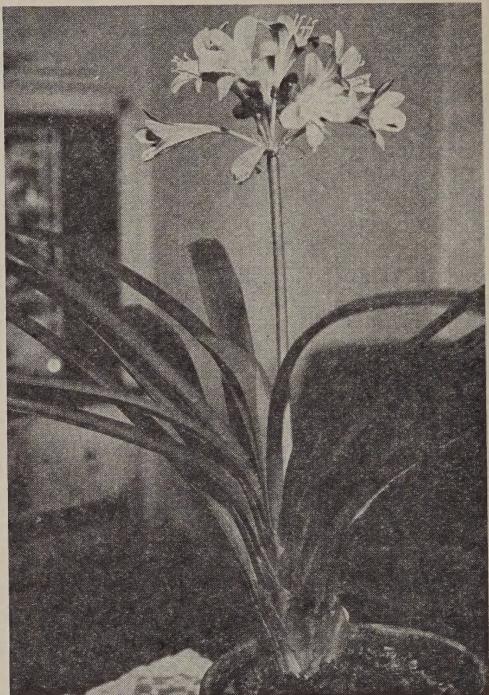
Tuberous Rooted Begonias. (Begoniaceae). A bulb, well known and desired by all. Culture. The best soil is half humus, the balance fine sand or sandy loam. For humus use two-thirds peat or leaf mould and one-third well-rotted manure made fine as by rubbing thru a screen, no lumps. They like acid soil. If convenient improve this by adding charcoal or a little soot especially for pots. Cow manure water and soot water (handful to 2½ gal.) during growth, helps. Cover bulbs about 2". Constant moisture when growing should be furnished by daily sprinkling. But not too much moisture around bulbs before sprouts start or they may rot. The best way to start is to place bulbs on peat with the slightest moisture and plant only when top starts. They need about half shade but not too deep or they do not bloom so well. They are usually grown in pots but they do quite well in the ground.

We usually depend largely on Holland for bulbs. Only American bulbs being available, the supply is insufficient. You should order early to be safe. We offer our own choice of strains.

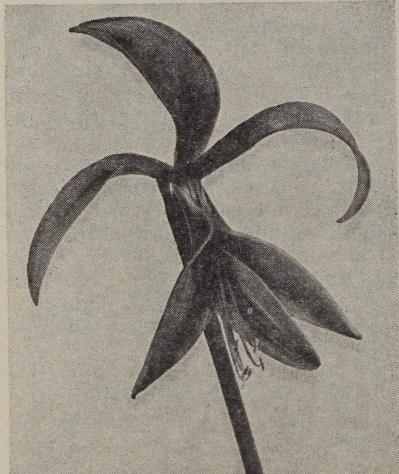
The new Giant Double Camellia Flowered Tuberous Begonias, in your choice of colors. We expect to get white, yellow, rose, pink, salmon, orange, scarlet, crimson, dark red, cardinal red, shell pink and crimson rose. Should we be disappointed in getting a color we will send one nearest to it. Price 20c ea. 7 for \$1.00. 12 bulbs, all different or the same colors, for \$1.70.

Assorted Types and Colors in much larger bulbs, 35c ea. The bulbs will be labelled but there are too few for your selection or for correspondence.

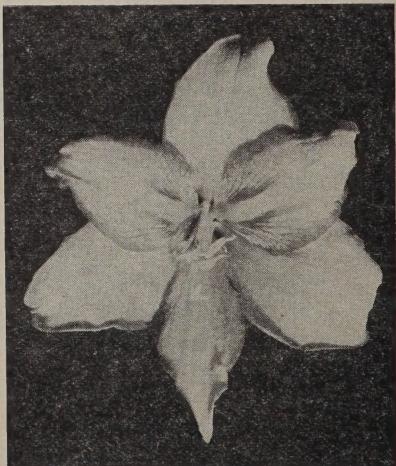
Commelinia coelestris. (Commelinaceae). Day Flower. The most intensely, bluest blue flowers. Flowers open about noon in greatest profusion. Plants are almost perpetual bloomers. Plant tubers 2" or 3" deep. Full sun. Easy culture. Three for 20c. 50c doz. Extra large tubers, 15c ea. \$1.00 doz.



CLIVIA MINIATA HYBRID
A budded plant we shipped with loose
roots and which bloomed
within two weeks.



SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA
The Orchid Amaryllis



HIPPEASTRUM
SIBYL HOUDYSHEL